MR. HILL PLEADS FOR OPEN INVES-TIGATION OF THE SUGAR SCANDAL.

He Says that It Would Prevent Any Susplcion that the Sanate Desired the Procredings of the Committee to Ba Conducted to the Dark-No Action Taken on Hts Resolution-The Debute on the Sugar Rebedule of the Tariff Bill Continued-Mr. Harris Wants a Day Fixed for a Vate.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The first two hours in the Senate to-day were passed in a rather lively debate upon Mr. Hill's resolution directing the Select Committee on the Sugar Trust investigation to hold open sessions for the taking of testimony. Mr. Hill maintained the correctness of his proposition in a vigorous He said be thought that open seesions of the committee were fairly contemplated by the resolution for its appointment. It was in the usual form and did not authorize secret sessions; neither did it refuse that authority. There was nothing in the original resolution that permitted any Senator to suggest that its proceedings should be secret. He started off with the general proposition that the proceedings of Senate investigating committees should be open; that, as a general rule, they were open; and that there was nothing about this case that required the pro-

ceedings to be secret.
At 10:30 A. M. the Tariff bill was laid before the Senate, but Mr. Hill said that he would continue his remerks, availing himself of the stitude of debate authorize I in the Senate. he went on to say that the investigation should be open to the public and the press, and that would prevent any suspicion that the enals issired to have these proceedings consucted in the dark. It would satisfy an hondo injustice to anyboly. The committee organized to convict or to acquit. It was all ply for the purpose of investigating the truth of certain newspaper assertions. The Senate Itself was not a club, although sometimes called so; and there was no reason why the public should be excluded from its proceedings. And so there was no reason why he public should be excluded from the sessions of investigating committees. He thought that the investigation should be held with open doors, and that the reporters of the press should be present. He had read what had been given to the public. One of the points of the investigation was whether the Secretary of the Treasury had made suggestions about the sugar schedule for the action of the Floance Committee. Was there anything, he seked, so pequilar, so improper, so unprece-

the sugar schedule for the action of the Phanos Committee. Was there anything, he asked so peculiar, so improper, so unprecedented about that that the testimony in regard to it should not be taken in the broad daylight, and in the tressence of the press and the people? Another point was as to wheeler Senators had speculated in sugar stock. There was no reason why testimony in regard to that should not le taken in open session. He was sure that there had not been so many purchases of sugar s ock "here around this circle" that there was any fear that a disclosure of the facts would influence his New York stock market, and that therefore it was not wise to disclose how many purchases had been made "around this circle," The sessions of the committee, Mr. Hill sided, were supposed to be secret, but they were neither one thing nor the other. Partial reports were given to the buble by the distinguished Chairman of the committee. Either the proceedings should be wholly secret or wholly public. If the public was to have any inkling of what was taking place, it should have the whole of it. As an illustration of the unreliability of the plan pursued, Mr. Hill spoke of Senator Mctherson of New Jersey having been called before the committee a few days ago. The newspaper men, he said, were watching the doors of the committee room to know who went in and who came out, and when witnesses refused to tell them what they had testilled, the newspaper in publishing the statement carefully prepared by the Chairman of the committee, said that they had testilled, the newspaper men mode surmizea. So one newspaper, in publishing the statement carefully prepared by the Chairman of the committee, said that the Senator from New Jersey had admitted nething improper. The two statements were entirely different. It was a case of "you pay your money and you take your choice." So yesterday morning he learned from the public press that the Secretary had denied that he was responsible for the sugar schedule. The he right was responsible for the su

to the witnesses, unjust to the great public, and unjust to the Senate. The old-fashioned way of outlic sessions would have been the better way.

Mr. Hunton (Dem., Va.) asked Mr. Hill whether he knew of an instance where a committee had been controlled by the Senate as to the way of conducting its proceedings. He himself knew of no such case.

Mr. Hill replied that he had not investigated that question, and did not care about it. The Senate had a per ect right to control its investigating committees, and he assumed that the Secator from Virginia did not question that. Series investigations were things of the past. The question here was whether there was anything about this investigation so reculiar, so unusual, so unprecedent d. that a different course from that pursued in the past should be pursued in this case.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.), Chairman of the Investigating committee, replied to Mr. Hill. He did not intend, he said, either on behalf of himself or of the committee, to do more than say that, having no personal interest whatever in the matter, and having no personal wish to gratify, the committee was perfectly willing for the Senate of cettled the question raised by the resolution of the Senator from New York. The duty assigned to the committee by the begate was one which every member of the committee would have been glad to avoid. It was a duty which had no attraction for any member of the committee. They had realized to perform to the best of their ability and with the best judg - ent that they could bring to it. The tersonal inclination of the committee and their personal comfort would have reagested the throwing even of the doors of the committee room while conducting the investigation; but, after deliberation and discussion and a careful consideration of the nature of the sources of evidence to follow up the investigate. To discover, to probe and find out they rung set the would have reagested the consumities had not been ordered to hold a trial. It had been ordered to investigate, to discover, to pr strate. It had been ordered to investigate, to discover, to probe, and find out the truth about the matters in question. It was to explore the sources of evidence; to follow up clues; to do everthing in its legal power to do, in order to arrive at the very truth of the matter. The committees would have been derelict in its duties if it had sat with folied hands, behind its lable, and said. Gentlemen, produce your testimony and we will had sat with folied hands, behind its charges through your newspapers, come and five your testimony and we will researd it. And you who are affected by it can come if you please and we will hearyou. If the committee had done that and had atoped there it would have been derelict in its dury and we will have been derelict in its dury, and we will have been derelict in its dury, and we will have been derelict in the dury, and we will have been derelict in the dury, and we will have been evading the performance of the very thing which it had been instructed by resolution to perform. He did not think it would seem strange that at the very outset the committee had arrived at the conclusion that it could best perform its dury by conducting the investigation in secret. Mr. Blackburn Dem., ky, remarked that in a Congressional experience of twenty years this was the first time that anybody had undertaken to coulrol the action of a committee, and to instruct it whether its sessions should be with open or with closed doors. He added that he was at a less to account for the motive which prombted any senator to seek to interfere with the line which the committee had maybed out for the prosecution of its work.

Mr. Gray coincided with Mr. Blackburn. The difference with the line which the committee had maybed out for the prosecution of its work.

Mr. Gray coincided with Mr. Blackburn, The difference which the intervence of the committee had maybed out for the prosecution of its work.

Mr. Gray coincided in the season of his contention a surface from the day for the committee had not been accommin

author of the article, he honestly answered

Yes." The next obvious question was on
what authority he had made the statement.
If the Senator from New York knew of any
other method of procedure that would satisfy
the intelligence of a man whose intelligence
would raise, the average of an idlot asylum one-sighth of one per cent, he
would like him to state it. This gentieman told the committee courteously
and politrly that he had no personal knowledge of the most serious charge in his letter
to the Philavispina Dress, And when asked
the next question—who informed him of the
facts therein stated—his answer was that he
had received the information in confidence
and would not disclose it. This categorical
statement, Mr. Gray continued, inclicated the
Necretary of the Tressery in conduct most unworthy, and which it the statement were true,
would have called for his impeachment. It
was found to have been made on the authority
of one single informant, and the name of that
informant the witness refused to disclose,
it was not for the committee, therefore, as the
Senator from New York had said, to stop investigating the newspaper men and to go and
find out the truth of these charges, when the
truth, if truth it was, was locked up in the
breast of one man and one man alone, and
when the witness refused to disclose who that
man was.

We all," said Mr. Gray, "like the applause
of the press. But there is something better
than the applause of the press, and that is the
consciousness of duty performed. Whether
we rereive that applause or not, we will certa nly have for ourselves the respect which we
cannot do without, and that is our own reappet. With this explanation I will leave the
matter to the Senate.

Mr. Lodge (Reb., Masa.), a member of the
select committee, defended its action as one
which was for the premotion of the ends of
justice, and declared that it was the intention
of the committee to call before it everybody
who could be supposed to be able to throw
light upen the subject, if there was anything
co

was the intention of the committee to uncoverit.

The discussion was contined by Mr. Hill, who suggested that dynators illackburn and dray had induked in unnecessary flings at him, and declared that he had received from the newspaper press of the country as little courtest as any other public man; and by Mr. Allen, the l'opulist member of the committee, who desired to know whether Mr. Hill claimed for newspaper men exemption from the rules applying to other witnesses.

Finally, Mr. Gordon (Dem., Ga.) asked unantmous consent to have the vote taken on the resolution without further discussion. Objection was made by Mr. Polph (Rep., Or.), who argued that the proper course was to have them brought before the bar of the Senate and have them punished for contempt. At the close of Mr. Dolon's remarks, Mr. Gordon renewed his suggestion, but objection was made by Mr. Washburn (Nep., Minn.). The resolution, therefore, went over without action.

DEBATE ON THE SUGAR SCHEDULE.

The sugar schedule of the Tariff bill was then proceeded with.

Mr. Alirch (Rep. R. L.) said that from the hour when the bill passed the liques its fate depended absolutely on the skill, or on the want of skill, with which the raies on the sugar schedule were manipuiated. It did not need the speech of the Senator from Maryland in. Gorman to apprise the people of the United States that no tariff bill could pass the Senate which did not fix the rates of that schedule satisfactorily. The stalents of the Democratic managers in and out of the Senate had been devoted for morths to the delicate an chedule satisfactorily. The stalents of the Democratic managers in and out of the Senate had been devoted for morths to the delicate an chedule flat would be satisfactory for the various little with the satisfactory of the various little with the satisfactory of the various little with the satisfactory of the various little with the change having been brought to the public knowledge no man knew for could guess. It had been intimated that an examination of the quotations in the New York Stock Exchangs would furnish better evidence as to the changes tran any other obtainable. What, he asked, was the plain purpose of these various changes? Was it to earry out some policy advocated or adopted by the Democratic party? Not by any means. The proposition was to impose a tax of from fifty to seventy-five million dollars—a direct tax, he might say—on the people of the United States; and it was put into the bill simply and solely to secure the votes of Senators necessary for the bassage of the hill. It was an open secret that the votes of the ropostore to tax to such an extent one of the prime necessaries of its. It was not a question of revenue that was involved in the sugar interest of Louisiana and pen secret that the votes of the kill and interest of Louisiana suce the bounty in the proposition to tax to such an extent one of the prime necessaries of its. It was not a question of the work of the sugar in tousiana suce the bounty is

victors, and accept a git when has you cashes, on the lips of the sugar planters of Louisiana.

Mr. Washburn asked Mr. Caffery where it was that the sugar bounty was unpopular. It was certainly not unpopular in the North or Wast.

Mr. Caffery referred, as proof of his contention, to the vote in the House of Hepresonatives for the abolition of the sugar bounty; and he added that he had never in all his travels through the country heard the sugar bounty set busly defended.

Mr. Aldrich—is it unpopular in Louisiana?

Mr. Caffery—It is unpopular in Louisiana?

Mr. Caffery—It is unpopular in certain sections of Louisiana as a principle of government. The people there do not perceive the justice of the ountry.

Mr. Blanchard (Hem., La.) admitted that the provisions in the sugar schedule were not satisfactory to the people of Louisiana or to himself, but those terms were the best that could be obtained and he did not propose to all into the trap set; y the Senator from Honde Island by voling for a sugar bounty amendment.

Mr. Aldrich said that the Senators from Louisiana had given as a reason why they would not vote for a bounty would not be maintained. He (Mr. Aldrich) declared that the no nty would be maintained. He (Mr. Aldrich) declared that the no nty would be maintained. He (Mr. Aldrich) declared that the no nty would he maintained he county would not be maintained. He (Mr. Aldrich) declared that the no nty would vote for it. No question about its main enance had teen raised anywhere except by the Senators from Louisiana. No vote can pass the Senators from Louisiana vote to have it reta ned; twes a question for them to decide, and for them alone.

Mr. harris (Dem., Tenn.) asked Mr. Aldrich whether he thought it a particular benefit to whether he thought it a particular benefit to the whether he thought it a particular benefit to the whether he thought it a particular benefit to the ments to the me

It was a question for them to decide, and for them alone.

Mr. harris (Dem., Tenn.) asked Mr. Aldrich whether he thought it a particular benefit to the tax payers of the country to give a bounty of twelve or fifteen milliones year to sugar producers which had to be raised by a cation.

Mr. Aldrich said that that was a mathematical question which the Senator from Tennes-see could solve for himself. It was the differ-ence between seventy-five millions a year raid in duties and from nine to twelve millions paid in bounties.

in duties and from nine to tweet and the problem in bounties.

by Lodge (Rep., Mars.) asserted that the finger marks of the Sugar Trust were to be seen in every line of the sugar schelule, and that it was a refiners' schedule. The Trust would buy enough raw sugar for a year's consumption and then sell it with duty on. No such gift, he decired, had ever been made in any bill by any party to any industry in the country.

such gift, he declared, had ever been made in any bill by any party to any insustry in the country.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) asserted that the schedule had been made without any influence operating upon him, except that which operated on every senator that he lead to frame a tariff bill—the necessity of passing the measure in some form or other. He reminded Mr. Aldrich of the proverb that gestlemen who reside in giass edifies should not throw prejecties, and he recalled the history of the sugar provision in the Mckiniey act asying that when it passed the House the duty was his cents on the 100 pounds, and that when it came back from the Finnee Committee of the Senate it was the cents on the 100 pounds. And he said that in the mean time speculation in sugar certificates was so active that the quatations fluctuated 35 poin s.

Mr. Aldrich denied that there were any sugar sertificates in the market at the time, and that the bugar Trust was then in existence.

Mr. vest persisted in the correctiness of his statement. And yet, he said, the Senato from Rhods Island, and others of his associates, have been howling around this chambor like a pack of copotes.

At this stage of the discussion Mr. Aldrich

"There is a New Woman, and what do you think? the lives upon nothing but Footscap and int: But, though Footscap and int form the whole of her diet. dist.

This nagging New Woman can hever be quiet !"
Is deparation, however, justifiable? East what
sarguret Loe has to day of this in her great novel,
"Divoras" (Lovel, Coryell & Co., Publishers.).— Ade.

suggested to Mr. Harris that it was about time for adjournment.

Mr. Harris—I hope that the Senstor from Production I hope that the Senstor from Production I have not been accounted by the same agreement to which both sides of the chamber will consent as to the time when we may come ice a final disposition of this bill. I shail not insist on the Senstor emaining later to night; but we must make progress, which we have not done for several days. And I hope that by Monday morning, or some time on Monday, we may arrive at some conclusion reasonably satisfactory to both aides of the chamber as to when we will come to a final disposition of this bill.

Mr. Aldrich—I am aware of the anxiety of the Senator from Tennesses to go ahead with this bill. But I suggest to him that, so far as the proceedings of to-day are concerned, a large part of the time has been taken up profitably. I have no doubt by Senators on the other side of the chamber.

Mr. Harris—I have raised no question about sides, nor am I undertaking to criminate any-body just n.w. although I may hereafter find abundant cause to do it. I want to make an amicable arrangement with both sides of the chamber, and I hope the Senator from lihode I amad will consider the matter between now and Monday.

After a short executive session the Senate-adjourned till Monday at 10 A. M. suggested to Mr. Harris that it was about time

Proceedings in the House,

Washington, June 2.—In the House to-day, Mr. Goldzier (Dem., Ill.) offered a resolution asking the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to tell Congress why they had no reported in the public press, decided to reduce the wages for common labor on public work Cannon (Rep., Ill.) and Newlands (Pop., Col.) wanted the scope of the inquiry extended to include labor employed by the Government all over the United States and the condition of labor generally. Mr. Goldzier declined to modify the resolu-Goldzier declined to medify the resolution, and Mr. Kilgore (Dem., Tex.) made the
point of no quorum on the vote to second the
demand for the previous question. Mr. Goldsiler submitted to a motion by Mr. Kilgore to
refer the resolution to the Committee on the
Affirs of the District of Columbia, and the
matter was thus temporarily disposed of. The
flous- then resumed the consideration of the
bill to repeal the State bank tax. Mr. Iglar
(Dem., S. C. concluded his argument in avor
of repeal and Mr. Hall (Dem., Minn.) spoke
against repeal. Mr. Warser (Dem., N. 1.) argued against repeal as an amendment to the
flowley bill, but is favor of it as an independent proposition. Mr Lester (Dem., G., and
Mr. Myor (Dem., La.) spoke in favor of repeal.

RECTOR DAVIS DEFIED.

His Choir Boys Won't wing Unless the Old Choir naster is Reinstated. Onange, June 2 .- About two months ago the

Rev. Horace L. Bishop, S. T. D., resigned as rector of Christ Church, East Orange, and the Hev. A. W. Davis, then an'assistant to the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford of St. George's Church. New York, was chosen in his stead. Soon after Mr. Davis's arrival trouble began in the choir. The choirmaster. William L. Lyon, has a contract with the church, but the Rev. Mr. Davis insisted upon replacing him by a friend named Brewer, who is an Englishman. In an endeavor to win the choir over to his side it is alleged that Mr. Davis gave the boys baseballs and bats, hired a field, and had bases laid. He was also to give them suits to play in. Last even-

ing he called them to the church ostensibly to

ing he called them to the church ostensibly to be measured for their baseball suits. When they arrived they were told that there would be choir practice, and Mr. Brewer was installed as choirmaster by Mr. Davis.

The boys ang several selections, and were still singing when some of the older members of the choir, who had remained outside, began shouting and interrupting the practice. Soon the boys inside the church began to yell too. Cheers were started for Mr. Lyon, and the boys rushed out of the church in a body. After this they held a meeting and resolved not to go back into the choir unless Mr. Lyon was reinstalled as choirmaster. Cheers were repeatedly given for Mr. Lyon.

It is said that Mr. Lyon will take the case to court on the centract he holds. Unless the trouble is settled by to-morrow morning the church will have no boy choir in the stalls.

\$1,800 Worth of Stamps Disappear Mys-

teriously in the Daytime, PATCHOOUF, June 2.-The Post Office here was robbed by experts in the daytime either to-day or yesterday of \$1,800 in stamps. The stamps were missed about 1 o'clock to-day. An investigation was made at once. It is believed that a thief entered by the back door while a confederate occupied the attention of the cierk at the delivery window and stole the bundle of stamps from the safe. There are bundle of stamps from the safe. There are generally several clerks on dury except just after dinner, when business is slow.

Assistant Postmaster Jonas Wicks says that a man came to the stamp window yesterday and asked for \$10 worth of stamps. Then the man said he would take only \$5 worth and would call later for \$5 worth more. The man was not seen again. Walter Rose, a clerk in the bank, says that a stranger came to the cashier's window yesterday and asked for small change for a \$50 bill. After the man got the money he walked east along Main street for a short distance and then crossed to the other side of the street and walked back toward the Post Office. It is believed that this was the man who bought the stamps from Assistant Postmaster Wicks. Postmaster Kirkpatrick will have to stand the loss.

STOLE ILLUMINATING GAS. Paul Abrell Convicted of Tapping His Neigh-

Paul Abrell, who was twice caught stealing gas from the Newark Gas Light Company by means of secret connections which evaded the meter, was found guilty of petty larceny in Newark yesterday, and will be sentenced on Tuesday. Abrell settled the former claim for \$700, and is now convicted of connecting with his neighbor's pipe. He keeps a saloon and public hall at i liowery street.

The company suspected that Abrell had made a secret connection with the main which supplies the saloon of Oscar Bitz next door. All of Bitz's lights were it before sark and watched carefully until Abrell it up his place. Then Bitz's lights fluctuated and fell to a degree which essured them that Abrell was frawing from the same supply tipe. They found the connection and cut it off. A rusty piece of pipe was exhibited in court.

Making Borings for the Diamond Shoal Light.

WASHINGTON, June 2 .- The following notice to mariners has been issued by the Lighthouse Board:

On May 27, 1804, a structure for making borings to determine the foundation for a lighthouse was creeted in about 18 feet of water on the southeast part of the Outer Plannend Shoals, off Carle Hatteras, North Carolina. The structure is a square red iron skeleton, showing about 20 feet at over mean high water, above which rises a mast, crossed with small pieces of board, to a total height of 52 feet above mean high water. The geographical position of the structure, taken from the recent special survey of the shouls made by the United States Coast and Geodelic Survey, is: Latitude, north, 35° 08° 23°; longitude, west, 75° 24° 40°. ighthouse was erected in about 18 feet of

Mare Highwaymen in Bicomfield.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., June 2.—The police were informed to-day that another man was attacked by highwaymen last night near the place where Lindenmeyr was held up, shot at, and robbed. Charles Liverworth, a hackman and robbed. Charles Liverworth a backman employed by R. N. Dodd, said that an attempt was made by four men to rob him in upper liroad street about 300 feet from his avenue at 11 o'clock last night. The four men jumped out from the side of the road, and one grasped the horse's bit and commanded him to give un what money he had. Liverworth gave his horse a sharp cut with the whip and the animal tore loose from the robber. As the hack passed Liverworth struck the footpad across the face with the butt of his whip. He then drove as fast as possible to the stable. The police are trying to find the footpads.

Frustee Past Grie the Better of Mine Patterson After Att.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 2.- Miss Jennie L. l'atterson, the teacher in the Uniondale school district who re used last winter to silt ashes district who re used last winter to silt ashes and clean out the school room as well as teach will not be recogazed. School Trustee George N. Faff, the dum who tried to force Miss Patterson to act as jamitor, has induced his colleggues in the Hoard to dispense with her services. Whom Miss Patterson was suspended by Trustee Paff, she appealed her case to state Superintendent Crocker and won it. Trustee Paff was very much neitled at being beaten.

Mgr. Natnili at Mogat Loretto.

Mgr. Satolit visited the branch of the mis sion of the Immaculate Conception at Mount Loretto, Staten Island, resterdar. saw a military drill by the boys of the institu-tion and made a four of inspection of the ground. Before leaving he blossed the insti-tution and its inmales.

said:

"This bill is field to have the Washington Nows any particular service toward the plaintiff so long as it continued to pay the price which was afformed to pay the price of the little lites. The same contract the right and privilege of the fact and conveys to the rathest of the second part the right and privilege of the fact and conveys to the term of five years to receive the said news report of the Associated Frees.

"On the other side the Acre agrees to receive the said news report for the said term of five years and to publish the same in said newscaper continuously, and to pay therefore \$200 per week in advance." That amount was subsequently reduced to \$100.

"Then again, the party of the second part agrees to furnish the party of the first part fire pay the price which was furnished by the United Press, hereby and the pay the price which was furnished by the United Press, hereby and the price of the first part fire was afformed to the Washington Acres by the Associated Press, hereby and the price was afformed to the Washington Acres by the Associated Press, hereby and the pay the price of the first part and the p

before publication by it, and that it will not furnish its special or other news to or receive news from any person or corporation which shall have been declared by the Board of Directors of said party of the first part after having received notice of such declaration."

Judge Cox said that belove he considered this special breach of contract he dear d to say a word or two as to several points of practice which had been raised in the course of the discussion. The answer of the United Press, besides denying the specific points alleged, had set up some new matter which had been verified by affliavits. This new matter was contained in a brief, filed by the counsel for the United Press, which states that the United Press, maintained in Washington a force of twen y or more trained and experienced reporters who vi-ited aid the departments, obtained in the tovernment news, attended all the proceedings of Congress, and furnished to the local paiders their news on these matters, receiving rom thom in return practically none, which it was available for them as a national press association, dealing with news of interest to all parts of the country, to use in their despatches.

available for them as a national press association, desling with news of interest to all parts of the country, to use in their despatches.

The Judge said it was a question of doubt with him as to how far he could consider this new matter in an application for an interlocutory injunction. The old rule of law was that in applications of this kind nothing should be considered but the bill and the admissions or dealais of the parties in interest. But there were circumstances under which the Court could consider this new matter. For instance, if the answer admitted the contract and that it had been broken, and if it had been shown that the defendant had resolated it and entered into new relations he thought the Curt would be institled in taking cognizance of they. But that was not the entered of they. But that was not the entered of they. But that was not the entered of the was resembled in agreement with the plaintiff the Associated Fress. On the con rary, they were holding onto it. And the only matter alleged in the complaint was such as might be set out in a sulf of common law.

The only question," said the Judge in continuing his decision. "for me to consider is whether the contract is of such a description that its specific performance could not be compelled. It is alleged, and it is no doubt true, that this contract on the part of the complainant could not be enforced, and, under these circumstances, the tourt could not grant an injunction. Now, so far as this injunction is sought to cover the whole ground of the contract, this may appear true."

Then the Judge said he had no doubt that that part of the contract which prohibited the version furnishing its advance proofs to the United Trees could to enforced by injunction and he quoted the decision by Lord St. Leonards in the celebrated English case of Lumier and the forces which is the rival and compeling organization of the complainant.

The we come sow to the merits of the case. The first strate hiered in the solon and the rival and compeling organization o

to not the contract entered into. So he said:

"I can see no objection to the granting of an injunction on it at rart of the prayer."

The next breach alleged," he said, was that the Economy Access had furnished the United Frees with news received from the Associated Frees. This is denied by the United Frees, and as there is no evidence whatever to support the charge. I shall have to accept their denial. But, in that matter, the contract entered into was perfectly probec. The Associated Frees had the right to fix its own terms to its agreement for furnishing its own news, and the Washington paper would have no right to furnish that news to a rival association. Therefore, although there is no evidence in the case that the Access has done so, I think that the injunction ought to be used this specific subject; that is to say, that it ought to restrain the Washington Acces from delivering to the United Frees.

"But the important question still remains. The charge is, by this agreement the Access and provided from the Associated Frees.

"But the important question still remains. The charge is, by this agreement the Access had have been declared by the Board of Directors of said party of first part (the Associated Frees) and specific subjects to said party of the first part, alter having received police of such declaration. The allegation is that, netwithstanding that agreement, the Washington Access has continued to receive such news from the United Frees."

Commenting upon this feature of the case and a decision of the New York courts on the

continued to receive such news from the United Press."

Commenting upon this feature of the case and a decision of the New York courts on the question. Judge Cox said that in this New York case the pennity provided for the alleged breach of the by-laws was contained in the by-laws themselves, which provided that the service of the press association should be withdrawn from the person so infringing, rigetly similar by-laws appeared to be in operation under the new contract new in question, but instead of enforcing the renaity as provided by the by-laws, namely, the suspension of service, the complainant sought to enforcesthe contract by a writ of injunction.

The first objection to that "said Judge Cox." is that the bill does not allege that any irreparable damage or any demane whatever has been suffered or will be suffered from this alleged breach. The issuesse of the complainant is:

That the defendant, the Washieg on Acce Publishing Company, has entirely disregarded

O O THE POPULAR FRENCH TONIC | O O

VINMARIANI TIFIES NOURISHES BOdy and REFRESHES Brain indorsed by eminent Physicians everywhere. Sent Free, Album, 75 PORTRAITS and AUTOGRAPHS of Celebrities. AVOID BUSHTITUTIONS.

THE UNITED PRESS WINS.

NOT ENSOINED FROM SERVING THE WASHINGTON NEWS, The Secondary of the Washington News, and the first has been an application to restrain the News from the Associated Press from the defendant, the United Press, and no believing, the case of the Chiengo organization calling fiself the Associated Press from the Associated Press, and no believing, the case of the Chiengo organization calling fiself the Associated Press from the defendant to be a corporary transport of the District of Columbia to-day, sitting in country, Judge Cox anounced his decision in the serial first of the Associated Press of the Chiengo organization calling fiself the Associated Press of the Serial Corporation, The plaining trather averaged in the case of the Chiengo organization calling fiself the Associated Press, and not the Washington News an an application to restrain the News from received into the Vision of the Contract entered into by the Washington News with the Associated Press on Sept. 11, 1863, the terms of which contract were specifically seed out in the plaining of the pression of the Contract entered into by the Washington News with the Associated Press on Sept. 11, 1863, the terms of which contract were specifically seed out in the plaining of the plaining of the serving and the United Press, plain to the plaining of the serving and the United Press, plain to the plaining of th

prevent it from receiving news from the United Press. but must be left to its remedy at common law."

Mr. Parlington, on schalf of the Washington News, pointed out to the court that the opinion as rendered suggested moral turpitude in ascribing to the News the furnishing of information to the United Press which it had derived from the Associated Press, which was distinctly denied, and was not established by any proof in the case. He suggested that the injunction with regard to this matter should be left ocen until the allegation had been sustained by affirmative proof.

Mr. Ross Perry, on behalf of the complainant, suggested to the court that as the Acus had conlessed to two breaches of contract, the inference was that it could be regarded as guilty of all the other charges.

The Court said it would take this matter of issuing a restraining writ in regard to the furnishing of Acus proofs to the United Press under advisement until Monday, and in the mean time the opposing parties should furnish their briefs in the matter.

The application of the Associated Press for a writ to restrain the United Press from continuing to furnish its service to the Washington Acus and to restrain the Washington Acus from receiving the service of the United Press was peremptorily denied.

WOMEN BATTLING FOR A THIEF. A Strange Scene in Bloomingdale's Store

Two well-dressed boys, who were wan tering about from counter to counter in Blooming-dale Brothers' store, at Fifty-ninth street and Third avenue, on Friday morning, attracted the attention of Lillie Collins, a young saleswoman. Knowing that the store detective was not on duty, Miss Collins determined to watch the boys. Soon she saw one of them pick up a gold pencil glance about him, and then alip the pencil up his sleevo.

While this was going on his companion had sidled up to a fancy goods counter and was looking at some lawn tennis belts. He rolled up one and tucked it into the loose front of his jacket. He then openly called his companion's attention to the belts, picking up a handful and showing them to him. The latter pretended to examine them, but Miss Collins saw him

attention to the belts, picking up a handful and showing them to him. The latter pretended to examine them, but Miss Collins saw him put one into the open front of his Garabaidi waist.

The two boys remained in the store for nearly two hours, visiting the different departments and appropriating small articles in each. Miss Collins followed them. Finsily they strolled leisurely toward the store door. Miss Collins called to another saleswoman, and started in pursuit. Just as the boys made the sidewalk Miss Collins pounced upon one and held him in spite of his strug.les. The other boy derted in front of a passing cable car at the risk of his life and his pursuer not daying to follow he escaped. Meantime, one of the women shoppers, seeing what seemed to her an unequal struggle, went to the first boy's assistance and tried to get him away from Miss Collins. The scene that followed caused some excitement among the shoppers, and the two women and the boy were soon surrounded by a crowd. Finally, one of the men employees of the store found his way through the throng and succeeded in making the woman comprehend that the boy she was trying to rescue was a thief.

A policeman was called and the little culprit was turned over to him. He said he was Tommy Walsh 12 years old, of 169 East Eighty-flith street, and his companion, Stephen lifes of Third avenue and Ninety-fourth street.

A policeman was a vacant lot. The other address was also fletitous. Yesterday Tommy was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, and was committed to the custody of the Gerry society pending a disposition of his case in a higher court.

Stephen Hice, 12 years old, and Charles Kellar, 19 years old, the latter of 186 East Eighty-fifth street, were arrested yesterday as accomplices of Walsh.

TWO WIFES CONFRONT HIM.

Boehmer Has Had Four, but Only Half of Them Servive to Accuse Him of Bigamy. Carrie Boehmer, 34 years old, of 150th street and Courtlands avenue, and Catherine Boehmer, No years old, of 455 Courtlands avenue, appeared in the Morrisania Police Court yesterdar as complainants against Philip Hochmer, 56; years old, whom they accuse of bigamy. According to them Bochmer has been twice a widower. His accord wife had been dead several years when in September, 1882, he married Mrs. Carrie Bochmer.

Three months after the wedding they separated.

In the summer of the next year liochmer met a widow, Mrs. Catherine Brandt, who had saved a little money, and in tletoler he was married to her by Alderman Oakley. They moved to this courtlandt avenue. Two weeks ago the wives were irought together by accident and, after exchanging stories, decided to take action against Boelmer. On Friday they laid their complaints before Justice Birke, and a warrant was issued for Boelmer's streat. mer's arrest.
In court resterday Boehmer was held in \$5,000 ball for trial.

The Bate for Seatencing Or. Meyor. Dr. H. C. F. Meyer, whose sentence for murder in the second degree was postponed on Friday by Recorder Smrth, will not be com-Frinay by Recorder Smrin, will not be comwhen the Recorder with next at as a trial
sudge. The Recordersal French and USU liven
treated me with great d so unreay in neg ecting cappear or be even send me wird that they
couldn't attend. Mr. Brooks will understood
that Neyer was to be sentenced resterday. We
will set a day for the sentence in a few days,
and I will go to the tieneral Sessions and have
it over with."

WASHINGTON, June 2.- The total number of fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day was thirty-two, of which tweaty-three were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and death. Among the appointments was that of Josiah Eicker at Midvale, N. J., vice J. G. Josah Ricker as business. Drew resigned.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nominations of Harrist F. Cadmus to be Postmaster at South Amboy and William D. Holmes to be Postmaster at Selieville. N. A.

met Katharine M. Lawson in Philadelphia. and Removing

cashier of the lar at Fox's Music Hall. Sie Facial Blemishes.

faith entered into a mutual agreement with the defendant, in the present tense, to be hus-band and wife, which agreement was then and there solemnized by said person who represented himself to be a min'ster of the She says she did not know about the re-

quirements of English law about licenses or banns. She says she got a certificate from the supposed clergyman, which the defendant thereafter destroyed. She returned to this country with the defendant and her daughter Etnel, she and her daughter taking the name

country with the defendant and aer daughter Ethel, she and her daughter taking the name of Stott. She says that they kept house in this city and thirago, she being known everywhere as Stott wife, and that him daughter Mand was a member of the household part of the time.

In Octo'er, 1880, she avers, she learned that the defendant's first wife, Marian, was alive, and she thereupon upbraided he defendant for deceiving her be is widower's weeds and his assertions. He said he had a diverce from Marian, and se showed her some pape a which she took to be diverce papers. It aspears that Marian did not get a diverce until Jan. I. 1887. It was granted at Boston in savor of Marian, who named katharine M. Lawson as correspondent. Eatharine says that she and Stott thereafter acreed again to be husband and wife, and she presents a number of affidavits showing that in 1891 and in 1882 they had lived together at the liotel Bristol and the Hotel St. Georgether this city as hust as and wife. On April 6 1883, her leg was roken in three paces by the fail of an elevator at the Hotel St. Georgethe says that her husband brought an action against Churchill A Co., proprietors of the hotel, for the loss of her services as his wife as the result of the accident, an's he quotes from his complaint declarations that she was his wife.

She asks for an absolute divorce on the ground of his relations with women whom she does not know in this city and in Baitimore. In his answer he denies the marriage and accuses her of infidolity at the Hotel Bristol and at the Hotel St. deorge with Henry J. Coleman. Coleman, who. Mrs. Stott says, recently went to Europe, makes affidavit that he risiniff was known in this city as the wire of the defendant, and that the defendant held her out as such. He denies intimacy with her and declares that the defendant dmitred to him that he had been guilty of infidelities in this city and laltimore.

The defendant's former wife Marian makes an affidavit in behalf of her former husband in opposition to the plaintiff's motion for alimony. She says that after her husband returned from Europe in 1880 she saw the plaintiff on a number of occasions and told her that the defendant was her own husband and those was no divorce between them.

The plaintiff says the defendant lives in extravagant style at the Sturtevant House, keeping two horses and a carriage, and that he has cessed to give her any money. Judge Dugro of the Superior Court has given her alimony of \$40 a month and a course! fee of \$200.

49's Underground Road Meeting Punter. In response to the call of District Assembly 40. Knights of Labor, to a mass meeting, about 150 persons gathered last night at the north and of Union square. The matter to be dis-cussed wan an underground system of rapid transit, constructed, owned, and operated by the city. Master Workman George W. McCad-din announced the indefinite postponement of the meeting.

Registered Physicians Her Log Was Broken in an Elevator Acetoldent at the Hotel Ht. George and HaNaced for Damages - Now His Wants
a Divorce and She Gats Allmany. manufacturing companies in this city, was a the Complexion

> Dandenff. Freekles. Motes, Warts, Went.

Consultation Free. Superfinant Hair, Ontatanding Earn Powder Marks. Tattee Marks, Falling Hate, Red Veter, Black Hends. Birth Marks, Barbers' Rich.

The largest establishment in the world for the treatment of the Sain, Near, and Counterston, Nervous and Hind these sainty of 10 M diseases and imperfections of the sain treated by Regular Regularies of Specialists, who adopt its treatment to the individual conditions, the counterston of the individual conditions. Call or send 10c, for lithpage book on shin and scalp afections, sent saint to a syndress, with it you will get free a sample of Woodbury's Facial Soap.

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DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, 125 West 404 St., N. T. 11 Winter St., Beston, Esteb tshed

John II Woodbury is the inventor of Woodbury's Farsal was for the Skin, Scale, and Courpleaton a pure an useful including to the Skin, Scale, and Courpleaton a pure hodes as far as coap can soothing, beauting, preserving sciences in that 29 wars practical experience fracting the cam have proven must beneficial Druggists sell it.

MET BY MISS BROWER AND BABY.

A Charge of Betravel Made Against Whitelock When He R-turned to Brooklyn. Edward Tyson Whitlock. 22 years old, the son of Broker Andrew Whitlock of 88 Ashland place, Brooklyn, was before Justice Walsh in the Adams Street Court vesterday to answer a charge of betraying Miss Mary E. Brower of 184 South Elliott place under promise of marriage. Young Whitlock and Miss Brower became acquainted a couple of years ago while came acquainted a couple of years ago while attending the Hanson piace Methodist Sunday school and it was understood that they were engaged. Then Whitlock disappeared. He was traces to Bridgeport and Mrs. Brower, the girl's mother, such him for the loss of her services, securing a vertiet for \$400.

Whitlock returned to Brooklyn last week. Miss. Brower saw him on Flattush avenue watching the police paradeland secured his arrest. When arraigned Whitlock was confronted not only by Miss. Brower, but also by her baby. He was held for examination.

The Department of Assessment in Brooklyn has sent out more than 10,000 personal tax notices to corporations and individuals this year. One result is that protests against the payment of the personal tax have been pour-ing in for several days. Under preceding ading in for several days. Under preceding administrations not more than half this number of notices have been sent out. The Manufactureral Union, which was recently organized in hings county, has relained Lawyer Edward M. Shepard to fight the tax in behalf of members. President Harkness of the Board of Assessment saity ses orday:

"Every manufacturer we set to do business here adds to our weath as a city. We take the ground that insamuch as the manufacturers pay taxes on their pant and help build up the city, that ought to be sufficient. If I had the power I would do away with personal taxation of manufacturers entirely."

A Japanese Improvement Society. Some Japanese residents of Brooklyn held meeting yesterday at 98 Sands street and took steps to organize a society for their so-cial, moral, and intellectual improvement. cial, moral, and infellectual improvement. There are about 200 Japanese in New York and Brooklyn, and it is expected that all of them will join the society. K. Okaruna, the superintendent of the Japanese mission in this city, Shizo Kondo, Otto Immamoto, K. Zano, and F. Yakamo, who are all graduates of American colleges, are actively interested in the movement.

A free night school is to be opened at once at 126 Gold street, and one of the features will be a free lecture on popular subjects every baturday night.



The subject of the above portrait is a prominent and much respected citizen. Mr. Robert Manson, of West Rye, N. H. Where Mr. Manson is known "his word is as good as his bond." In a recent letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief. Consulting. Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., Mr. Manson says:

"Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Fellets are the best pills I ever took for the liver. All my friends say they do them the mest good."

This opinion is shared by every one who once tries these tiny, little, sugar-coated pills, which are to be found in all metheine stores. The U. S. Inspector of Immigration at Eufalo, N. Y., writes of them as follows:

"From early childhood I have suffered from a singgish liver, with all the disorders accompanying such a condition. Doctors prescriptions and patent medicines I have used in abundance; they only affected temporary relief. I was recommended to try Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Fellets. I did so, taking two at night and one after dinner every day for two weeks. I have reduced the dose to one 'Pellet' every day for two ments. I have been since chilethood. Prowsiness and unpleasant feelings after meals have compistely disappeared."

Assist nature a little now and then with a gentle larative, or, if need be, with a more agentle larative, or, if need be, with a more agentle larative, or, if need be, with a more agentle larative, or, if need be, with a more agentle larative, or, if need be, with a more large to the says of the market of the provention of the system; no accomplish than I have been since chilethood. Prowsiness and unpleasant feelings after meals have complished disappeared."

Assist nature a little now and then with a gentle larative, or, if need be, with a more large the content of the provention of the system; no particular rate for the provention of the system; no particular rate for the provention of the system; no particular rate in the choicest, concentrated trough of the choicest, concentrated the provention of the system; no particular rate in the

Assist nature a little now and then with a gentle larative, or. if need be, with a more searching and cleansing cathartic, thereby removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels, and toning up and invigorating the liver and quickening its tardy action, and you thereby remove the cause of a multitude of distressing diseases, such as headaches, indigestion, bilinusness, skin diseases, boils, carbuncles, piles, fevera and maladies too numerous to mention.

If people would pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, they would have less frequent occasion to call for their dectors' services to subdue attacks of dangerous disease.

Put up in glass vials, sealed, therefore always fresh and reliable. One little "Pel-let" is laxative, two gently cathartic. As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day after dinner. To relieve